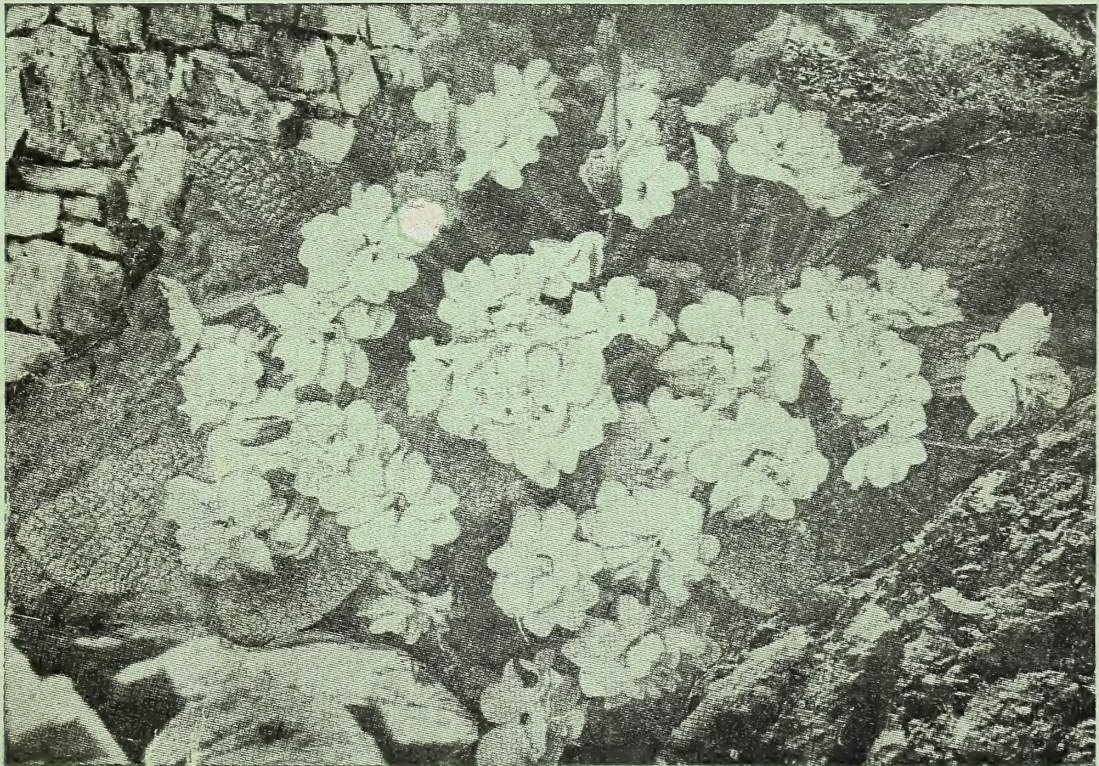


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Catalog and Price List

• 1954 •



Mitchell Nurseries

Barre, Vermont

BUSINESS CHANGES AT NEW ENGLAND'S COLDEST NURSERY

The writer began this nursery about 33 years ago. At that time Rock Gardening was hardly known in this country and then Mrs. Louise B. Wilder wrote her first book about her Rock Garden and the Rock Garden Craze was on.

The writer read in Mrs. Wilder's book that it was impossible to get the plants that she wrote about in any American nursery and the best that the American would-be-Rock-Gardener could do was to buy the seeds from European dealers and raise his own plants. Taking note of this fact, I determined I would grow these plants for America's gardens. Then the quest for seeds and plants of varieties that would stand our climate began, never to end while I live.

Come 1949 and the writer was getting old, yet he put out a catalog listing over 1000 varieties and then with fields and greenhouses filled with the finest plants, he turned the business over to his youngest son, Eugene, but Eugene proved that not every one is a born gardener and the business declined and the rare Alpines disappeared, until on April 1, 1953, I again took over the nursery, the ownership of which I had retained and at once from scratch began to get together a collection of Rock Garden plants which, if my health remains good, will in a few years be the "Largest Collection of Rock Garden Plants in America," as I often bragged in years gone by.

A score and ten years ago when I began the collecting of Alpines, although I had a fair knowledge of botany, I knew nothing of alpines, not even eastern America's alpines, but today, with these years of experience behind me, it is going to be a much easier task; indeed, it is going to be fun. My customers may be assured that I shall not add any poor plants to the new collection and it will only be a short time before I advertise this nursery not only as "New England's Coldest Nursery" but also as "The Home of a Thousand Alpines."

To the thousands of old customers and to the many new ones, I ask that you look over this little catalog, the first since 1949, and you will plainly see that the selecting of varieties has been done by a practical experienced gardener who wishes to sell you only the best plants that will grow in this country.

James E. Mitchell.

Rock Garden Plants



In order to have a good Rock Garden, of course, you must have good hardy plants, not little plants grown under glass in 2 inch pots, but good sturdy plants that have been grown out doors in a cold climate. In this catalog I am offering these STURDY plants.

In presenting this catalog to the gardeners of America, I am presenting the results of many years of study, research, and actual practice with thousands of varieties of plants here in Vermont, one of the coldest sections of the Union. Many of the plants offered by other nurserymen as Rock Plants, but not found in this catalog, have proved tender and unreliable here and have been discarded. A few of these discarded plants may be excellent plants south of New England, but are not for the "Cold Country."

My personal guarantee is given that you get sturdy plants, but I do not guarantee that you can grow some of the difficult plants which we catalog. I cannot guarantee your ability, or your gardener's ability. Neither do I guarantee that you can grow a mossy Saxifrage in full sun in Virginia or Missouri, or Primula mistassinica on pure sand in Ohio, but all these difficult plants are being grown by skilful gardeners in all these states.

For these difficult jewels, the wet moraine must come into use here in America as it has in the much more favorable climate of England. True lovers of the plants of the mountains are not finding the construction of moraines in their Rock Gardens at all difficult or too costly, and with their construction they are growing many plants which previously they had only dreamed of growing. For plants for these moraines, as well as for the common little Rockery in the back yard, I invite your perusal of the following pages in this catalog.

You are invited to visit the Mitchell Nursery during the flowering season, where you can study these plants where they grow until you are weary and perhaps slightly confused, as many are, by the enormous number of varieties grown here.

Yours truly for better Rock Gardens,

JAMES E. MITCHELL,

Founder and Owner of Mitchell Nurseries

NOT connected with the Geo. E. Mitchell Gardens of Williamstown, Vermont

The Scree As Advocated By J. E. Mitchell

The so-called "Moraine" as advocated by Farrer and other English writers on the Rock Garden, was an elaborate and costly structure with cement bottom and 3 feet of stones and gravel with perforated water pipes about a foot below the surface. This would work fine for about a year and then the holes in the pipes would become clogged with silt and rust and other troubles developed and in the end the so-called "Moraine" was regarded as a failure and the Dry Scree became the popular place for difficult plants.

I will say plainly that I have little use for the Scree as constructed by English gardeners. The Scree that I advocate is an imitation of the natural Screes found so abundantly in our western mountains, also here and there, among the Green Mountains of Vermont and on a large scale on the north shore of the Gaspé Peninsula, Province of Quebec, particularly at Mt. St. Pierre, where there are hundreds of acres of Scree on which grow many fine Rock plants.

The English writers all follow Farrer who wrote: "Let the ground—be excavated to some three feet in depth." Then they put in a foot of larger cobbles, then a layer of turfs, then two feet of gravel mixed with a small amount of good soil. A practical American would ask: "Why dig a hole three feet deep? Why not place your scree on top of the natural soil on a hillside (not too steep) and do away with the foot of cobbles at the bottom?" This is the way Nature makes her screes. The small stones constituting the scree are broken from the cliffs above by the action of frosts and slide down the mountain often attaining several hundred feet in depth. In many cases the cliffs above the scree are dripping with water seeping through the rock fissures from the higher hills and mountains in back. This water drips on the shingle constituting the scree and since the scree is a side-hill, it seeps always to a lower level, thus keeping the whole scree always damp but never too wet and never with any stagnant water anywhere. Truly an ideal place for any thing but a desert plant. Even after three months of drouth, this scree is moist two inches below the surface. This is Nature's Wet Scree. Her Dry Scree is the same without the dripping cliffs above, depending on the local rain fall for its moisture. As Nature makes her Dry Scree, homogeneous at all depths, these screes retain the local rainfall to a remarkable degree and the scree will be found to be moist a few inches below the surface at all times regardless of how dry the summer may be.

In making a scree in our Rock Garden, let us follow Nature as far as possible. We can approximate the dripping cliffs and we do not need the hundreds of feet in depth found in Nature. Take a part of your rock garden that has an inclination of at least one foot drop to six feet back, two feet drop will

be even better, as the drop gives you the necessary drainage. Remove all weeds and turf from this area and cover it with the scree material given below to the depth of at least a foot, probably two feet might be better in rainy climates, then water thoroughly and plant.

The scree material is the important part of the scree, and as a large percentage of scree plants are lime lovers, it would be best if the lime section of the scree could be made of crushed limestone passed over screens as given below, and this can be done in many parts of our country. But do not worry if you cannot get the limestone. Go to the nearest gravel deposit with two screens, the largest made of two feet wide chicken wire with approximately one inch mesh. The other with a mesh of from 20 to 24 in the inch — copper mosquito netting — and pass the gravel over these screens. The coarse screen will throw out the stones over an inch in diameter, and the fine screen will sift out the silt and fine sand which you do not want. To every eight bushels of this sifted gravel add one bushel of ground peat and a peck of wood ashes, if you can get the ashes. If the wood ashes are unobtainable, replace it with four quarts of agricultural lime. Build your pile up on these proportions and shovel the pile over at least three times and your scree material is ready to be placed and will make a lime scree. To make an acid scree, use the gravel and peat in the same proportions but leave out the ashes and lime. As made above this is a Dry Scree and is fine for *Lewisia*s, difficult *Penstemon*s and many other difficult Westerners.

To make the above a wet scree we can come very near the dripping cliffs of nature by placing an inch pipe, which has been perforated with tiny holes about a foot apart, horizontal along the highest part of the scree and connecting with our water system. In between rains, turn on the water at night, just enough to get a fine trickle through all of the holes. (Before the war a perforated rubber hose was on the market, and when again obtainable it should be just the thing for this purpose). The scree should be moist all through by morning when you can turn the water off until nightfall.

The above is simple and is Nature's way and can be built at one-third of the cost of the English method and in this country will give better results. No plant should be too difficult when you have a wet scree.

8 gravel	1 loam	70 34
1 peat - humus	1 sand	70 37
4 qtrs lime	1 humus	70
	1 chips	70
275	6000	

ACHILLEA:—Good easy rock plants. Give them full sun and poor soil

A. Lewisi:—New English hybrid with light yellow flowers, 6 in.50

A. tomentosa:—6 in. Deep yellow flowers in late summer50

ACTAEA:—Long life perennials for shady places.

A. alba:—2 ft. White flowers in spring and white berries in the fall50

A. rubra:—2 ft. White flowers followed by red berries in the fall50

AETHIONEMA:—A lovely little race of bushlings set with spires of pink blossoms in midsummer. Perfectly hardy. Give them a hot sandy soil in full sun.

A. amoenum:—Very large pale pink flowers50

A. coridifolium:—6 in. Dark green foliage completely covered in July with lovely light pink blooms50

A. Grandiflorum:—10 in. This is the largest of all the Aethionemas we have tried. None better.50

AJUGA:—A good heavy ground cover in sun or shade. Grows anywhere.

A. Brockbanki:—6 in. Bronzy-green foliage, blue flowers50

A. genevensis alba:—5 in. Green foliage; white flowers in June50

A. genevensis, Pink Spires:—6 in. Pink blooms; rare50

A. reptans:—6 in. Creeper. Sun or shade. Blue flowers in June50

A. variegata:—5 in. Variegated foliage. Blue flowers50

ALLIUM, Flowering Onions:—Very hardy, attractive and popular plants easy to grow anywhere in full sun.

A. cernuum:—12 in. Pink flowers in nodding umbels, midsummer50

A. cyanum:—6 in. Lovely blue flowers in July.50

A. Delevayi:—10 in. Pink flowers in late spring50

A. sphaerocephalum:—18 in. Deep rose colored spherical umbels50

ALYSSUM:—All Alyssums have lovely gray foliage covered in season with bright flowers. Plant where they drape a large rock just below them.

A. argenteum:—10 in. Blooms in late summer. Bright yellow50

A. saxatile compactum:—12 in. (Basket of Gold) Blooms in May50

A. saxatile citrinum:—A variety of above with soft yellow flowers50

A. serpyllifolium:—Not over 2 in. high with the smallest of silvery foliage and bright golden flowers. One of the rarest and best75

A. spinosum:—This is different, having sweet scented white flowers over hard spiny gray mounds. A fine rare rock plant75

ANDROSACE:—The loveliest of all alpine plants. Given good drainage the varieties offered below are all easy to grow in full sun here in Vermont and all are true to name.

A. Chumbyi:—3 in. Silvery fur coated rosettes, bright pink blooms75

A. sempervivoides:—3 in. No wool on rosettes; lilac flowers in June75

A. spinulifera:—Of this newcomer to America, the writer knows little excepting that he tried for years to get this beauty from the mountains of Yunnan and not until 1952 did he succeed in getting a small package of seed through the courtesy of the Scottish Rock Garden Club. About every seed germinated and planted in common garden soil, the plants grew amazingly through the great drouth of last summer. Flowers rosy pink with yellow eye 1.00

ANEMONE:—A group of mountain and forest plants that are top Rock Garden subjects. All are easy to grow on north and east exposures.

- Shade* *A. canadensis*:—12 in. White flowers in late summer. Sun or shade50
A. Lesseri:—10 in. Brilliant purple-red blooms in June; new 1.00
A. magellanica:—15 in. Light yellow blooms in June50
A. pulsatilla:—12 in. Shaggy purple flowers in early spring50
A. pulsatilla alba:—A white flowered *Anemone pulsatilla*50
A. pulsatilla rubra:—A red flowered *A. pulsatilla*50
Shade *A. quinquifolia*:—6 in. Our native wood *Anemone*. White flowers in early spring. Give it shade and leafmold50
Shade *A. ranunculoides*:—6 in. Golden yellow flowers in May, rare, shade75
A. sylvestris:—12 in. Snow white flowers in June. None better50

ANRENNARIA rosea:—2 in. A lovely silver foliage ground-cover which unlike other *Anternnarias*, has also beautiful pink flowers in July50

ANTHERICUM liliago:—12 in. Grass-like foliage with lovely fragrant lily-like white flowers in July50

ANTHEMIS Sancta-Johannis:—12 in. Orange colored flowers in August .. .50

ANTHYLLIS montana rubra:—3 in. A lovely and rare nonspreading plant with red pea flowers in late summer, hardy and easy75

A. Vulneraria:—3 in. A yellow variety of the above, equally good75

ANTIRRHINUM Asarina:—Prostrate; A hardy snapdragon with woolly gray foliage and large white flowers all summer50

Shade *AGUILEGIA*:—These graceful and charming perennials are among the best of Rock Plants doing well in either sun or shade.

- A. alpina*:—18 in. Large blue flowers on graceful stems; very easy50
A. canadensis nana:—12 in. A dwarf variety of our native *Columbine* .. .50
A. discolor:—4-6 in. Very rare. White petals and blue sepals 1.00
A. ecalcarata:—10 in. Charming, graceful little spurless red blooms ... 1.00
A. flabellara nana-alba: 12 in. Short spurred, white with touch of blue .. .50
A. Jonesi:—3 in. A rare and difficult Rocky Mt. *Columbine* 1.00
A. longissima:—2 ft. Huge yellow flowers with 4 in. spurs50
A. pyrenaica:—8 in. A lovely long spurred clear blue dwarf75
A. viridiflora:—12 in. Rare *Columbine* with greenish-yellow flowers75

ARABIS:—These spring blooming plants are among the easiest of Rock plants. They are good and will grow anywhere in full sun.

- A. alpina*:—Prostrate. Very early with a host of large white flowers50
A. alpina fl. pl.:—A double flowered form of the above; very good50
A. albida rosea:—A pink *Arabis alpina*50
A. blepharophylla:—10 in. Rosy-purple and quite different50
A. Spring Charm:—12 in. New here. Said to be red and hardy50
A. Procurrens:—6 in. Large white flowers in early spring50

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi:—6 in. The well known Bearberry with bright evergreen foliage and brilliant red berries in the fall75

ARENARIA:—Low mat forming perennials that include some of the best and easiest rock plants.

- Shade* *A. caespitosa*:—1 in. Moss-like tufts covered with white blossoms50
A. laricifolia:—6 in. Dark green mats with white flowers in June50
A. montana:—6 in. Best of the *Arenarias* when suited. Hardy here50

- shade*
ARISAEMA Triphyllum:—(Jack-in-the-Pulpit) Fine for shady places .. .50
- ARMERIA Juniperifolia* (A. caespitosa) 1 in. Light pink flowers apparently stemless on a hard dark green cushion in midsummer50
- A. lauchiana*:—6 in. Rosy-crimson. One of our best Rock plants50
- ARTEMESIA frigida*, Silver Dome:—A beautiful aromatic foliage plant .50
- ASCLEPIUS tuberosa*:—18 in. Immense flat umbels of flaming orange flowers in August. Easy to grow anywhere in full sun50
- shade*
ASARUM canadensis:—4 in. Good ground cover for dense shade50
- ASPERULA cynanchica*:—8 in. An airy spray of white bloom in August .50
- ASTER*:—This lovely genus contains many real rock garden gems. Give them good drainage in full sun in any kind of soil.
- A. alpinus*:—6-10 in. This lovely aster has large daisy-like blooms of a blue-purple shade. Blooms very profusely in June50
- A. Forresti*:—8 in. One of the finest; blue with rich orange center75
- A. Kumleini*:—10 in. The best from Dakota's Black Hills. Innumerable inch blooms in various shades of pink and lavender50
- A. linariifolius*:—10 in. 1 inch violet-blue flowers in September50
- A. linariifolius alba*:—A white flowering variety of the above50
- A. meritus*:—12 in. Lovely violet-red flowers in August50
- A. sericeus*:—10 in. Silky foliage with claret-red flowers. August50
- A. dumosus* Hybrid, Countess of Dudley:—12 in. Clear pink; October50
- A. dumosus* Hybrid, Daphne:—10 in. Pink shaded lilac. September50
- A. dumosus* Hybrid, Lilac Time:—10 in. Soft lilac, September50
- A. dumosus* Hybrid, Marjorie:—8 in. Rose-pink, October50
- A. dumosus* Hybrid, Snowsprite:—12 in. Pure white, September50
- A. dumosus* Hybrid, Victor:—6 in. Blue, mid-September50
- ASTILBE chinensis pumila*:—8 in. A fine plant with deep pink fuzzy spikes of flowers in late summer when bloom in the Rock garden is scarce50
- A. simplicifolia rosea*:—10 in. A handsome little Astilbe from Japan with feathery foliage and light pink spikes in August50
- Aubrieta* Hybrids:—3 in. Many colors grown from seed of named varieties. Next year we hope to have some of the named kinds. Mixed colors50
- BELLIS* "Dresden China":—3 in. A famous double pink daisy. Cover in winter50
- B. rotundifolia*:—1 in. A tiny daisy with bluish flowers50
- BELLIUM belidioides*:—Miniature white daisy blooming all summer50
- BRUNNERA macrophylla*:—12 in. Light sprays of blue "Forget-me-not" flowers over heavy foliage. A large plant50
- BRUCKENTHALIA spiculifolia*:—5 in. An evergreen Balkan heath, with many spikes of deep pink bells in mid-summer75.
- CALLUNA*, (Scotch Heather):—The Heathers are becoming very popular. Plant in full sun in a light sandy soil stuffed with ground peat.
- C. vulgaris alba*:—15 in. White flowers upright growth75
- C. vulgaris*:—J. H. Hamilton:—6 in. Double rose colored flowers75
- C. vulgaris*—Mrs. R. H. Gray: 4 in. Lavender flowers, purple foliage .. 1.00
- C. vulgaris, rosea*:—12 in. Rose colored flowers in abundance75

- CALAMINTHA alpina*:—6 in. A fine Alpine covered with pretty purple flowers all summer50
- C. glabella*:—2 in. Lilac colored flowers in late summer. Very rare75
- CALCEOLARIA biflora*:—8 in. Small yellow flowers shaped much like the pink "Lady Slipper." Very rare, native of South America .. 1.00
- CALTHA palustris*:—10 in. Native of swamps yet these showy plants will do well if planted in good garden soil and shaded from the sun50
- CAMPANULA*:—The Bellflowers are among the most showy of Rock plants. Blooming after the spring rush of bloom is over they fill an important place in our gardens. There are many species none better than those below.
- C. Aucheri*:—4 in. A very rare Campanula from the Caucasus Mts. Small pubescent clumps with large violet-purple flowers 1.00
- C. bellidifolia*:—6 in. Another rare species from the Caucasus Mts. of great merit. Wide open violet bells in profusion75
- C. carpatica*:—10 in. Blue saucer shaped blooms all summer50
- C. carpatica alba*:—A white form of the above50
- C. cephalonica*:—8 in. Easy and charming with lavender flowers, rare75
- C. cochlearifolia* (*C. pusilla*) 3 in. One of the finest. Hundreds of nodding blue thimbles in mid-summer. Easy and lovely50
- C. cochlearifolia*, "Miranda":—A very light blue form of above.75
- C. Collina*:—12 in. An easy but rare Alpine with magnificent big satiny bells of imperial purple75
- C. garganica*:—3 in. White eyed blue star-like blooms in June50
- C. glomerata acaulis*:—5 in. Rich purple flowers in clusters, July50
- C. lasiocarpa*:—6 in. Alaskan species; blue flowers of great charm75
- C. portenschlagiana* (*muralis*):—4 in. Large blue-purple bells50
- C. porscharskyana*:—4 in. Long prostrate stems. A large *C. garganica* .50
- C. rotundifolia* (Scotch Bluebell)—Still one of the best, August50
- C. sarmatica*:—10 in. One of the loveliest and easiest Campanulas in existence. Gray foliage and large silvery blue flowers75
- C. Sartori*:—4 in. New in America. Small round leaves, white flowers75
- C. saxatilis*:—4 in. Farrer praises this highly. New here50
- C. Spruneriana*:—8 in. Lavender, almost pink bugles on thread-like stems; bloomed here this last summer. New and beautiful75
- C. tridentata*:—3 in. From Asia Minor; deep blue and very rare 1.00
- CATANANCHE caerulea*:—12 in. Lovely blue daisies in late summer50
- CERASTIUM glaciale*:—1 in. One of the finest of Alpines covered all over with white wool. White flowers in May50
- C. tomentosum*:—3 in. Gray foliage, large white flowers in spring50
- CHIOGENES hispidula* (Creeping Snowberry):—Evergreen creeper with large white berries in the fall. Acid soil and shade50
- CHRYSOGONUM virginianum*:—5 in. Golden blooms in July50
- CHRYSOPSIS falcata*:—Golden Daisies on 10 in. stems; good50
- CLINTONIA borealis*:—Yellow bells in early spring, give it shade50
- CODONOPSIS ovata*:—12 in. Blue bells on a short vine in June50
- COPTIS trifoliata*:—4 in. Evergreen, white blooms in May. Acid soil50

- CORNUS canadensis*:—5 in. White flowers, red berries, acid soil50
- COREOPSIS auriculata*:—6 in. Large golden yellow flowers all through the late summer and early fall when color is needed50
- CORYDALIS*:—A large Genus noted for the beauty of its foliage as well as for its lovely flowers. Prefers light shade but will grow anywhere.
- C. Alaskan species:—New here and it may be a biennial, but is worth growing for its most beautiful blue foliage. Yellow flowers50
- C. bulbosa:—8 in. A beautiful species with ferny foliage from a bulb; many deep pink flowers in early spring. Dies down after blooming but comes up beautifully the following spring50
- C. lutea:—10 in. One of the finest everblooming plants in existence. Bright golden flowers over lovely green foliage all summer50
- CYPRIPEDIUM* (Lady Slipper):—These lovely orchids have several species eminently fitted for lightly shaded spots in our Rock gardens.
- C. acaule (Pink Lady Slipper)—8 in. Must have highly acid soil with plenty of humus in it. The only difficult slipper50
- C. pubescens:—Yellow Lady Slipper. Very easy in light shade75
- C. Reginae (C. spectabile) (Showy Lady Slipper)—Largest native Lady Slipper. Pink and white blooms. Easy in shade and moist soil75
- DAPHNE cneorum*:—10 in. The best dwarf shrub capable of enduring Vermont winters. Evergreen, less than a foot high, and I have had 5 year old specimens 4 feet across. A mass of delightfully fragrant flowers in June and scattering bloom in the fall. 8 in. plants 1.50 each
- DAPHNE mezereum*:—18 in. This is quite a different shrub from the above. Not evergreen but covered with lilac-pink flowers in early spring before the leaves start. Native of Siberia, this plant is hardy anywhere 1.25
- DELPHENIUM*:—The 3 varieties offered below are not too large for the Rock garden but are excellent plants for that purpose.
- D. Grandiflora:—12 in. Clouds of deep blue flowers in August when blooms in the Rock garden are needed50
- D. grandiflora alba:—A white form of the above, very good50
- D. grandiflora, Blue Mirrow:—10 in. A lovely blue Delphinium without any spurs. Nothing better in dwarf Delphiniums50
- DIANTHUS*:—The Pinks are truly indispensable in any Rock Garden. Give them a hot sunny place in poor soil.
- D. alpinus:—2 in. Mats of dark green foliage covered with pink blooms .50
- D. arenarius:—6 in. Fringed white blooms in late summer50
- D. arvenensis:—3 in. Dense low clumps; Rose colored, very fragrant50
- D. deltoides:—1 in. Creeper, small red flowers in July50
- D. deltoides alba:—A white flowering form of the above50
- D. Neglectus plumarius:—A wonderful collection of fragrant Pinks50
- D. Tiny Rubies:—4 in. Minature rose colored Carnations50
- D. Warham Beauty:—8 in. A lovely strain of Pinks from Canada50
- D. Neglectus:—4 in. Large deep pink blooms. A must have!50

- DICENTRA* Canadensis: (Squirrel-Corn) — 8 in. Lovely foliage and pretty odd-shaped flowers that are white tinged with pink. Shade... .50
- D. Cucullaria* (Dutchmans-breeches):—10 in. The common name is in reference to the shape of the pretty flowers which are white tipped with yellow. Handsome foliage. Shade and humus50
- D. eximia*:—12 in. (Plume Bleeding Heart) Has beautiful fern-like foliage and is covered with rose-pink heart-shaped flowers all summer50
- D. eximia alba*:—A white flowering form of the above, rare 1.00
- DODECATHEON* media: (Shooting Star) 12 in. Pale rose color blooms50
- DORONICUM* Clusi:—10 in. Many large yellow daisies on a plant not too large for the Rock garden. Blooms in early spring50
- DRABA*:—A genus of mountain plants that are as beautiful as the Kabsdhia Saxifrages which they resemble, and are much easier. Plant in crevices in full sun. Very easy and very nice.
- D. aizoides*:—2 in. Spiny dark green rosettes, golden yellow bloom50
- D. arabisans*:—5 in. Large white flowers in May. Very pretty50
- D. fladzinensis*:—4 in. Lovely; white flowers in May50
- D. olympica*:—2 in. On a mossy mound sit golden crosses50
- D. polytricha*:—2 in. Many gray dense rosettes with yellow flowers in May all over them. Very lovely and very rare75
- D. pyrenaica*:—2 in. Green hard rosettes covered with golden bloom75
- DRYAS* Sundermanni:—6 in. Oak shaped leaves, green above but white below. Pale yellow buds opening into large creamy-white flowers50
- EDRAIANTHUS* delmaticus:—6 in. Close tufts of grass-like foliage with round heads of bell shaped flowers in blue shades50
- EMPETRUM* nigrum:—2 in. Difficult. Artic plant. Acid soil, shade50
- EPIGAEA* repens:—2 in. Trailing Arbutus. Difficult, acid soil75
- EPIMEDIUM*:—Very decorative foliage and pretty flowers. Give it shade with plenty of humus in the soil.
- E. alpinum rubrum*:—10 in. Red flowers75
- E. lilaceum*:—12 in. Rose-lilac flowers75
- E. sulphureum*:—Blooms sulphur-yellow75
- E. Youngianum*:—10 in. Snow white flowers 1.00
- ERICA*, Winter Beauty:—A very compact low growing Heath with many deep pink flowers in early spring. Acid soil, full sun 1.00
- ERIGERON*:—A fine genus of plants much like the Asters but blooms earlier. Grows in any good garden soil in full sun.
- E. glaucus*:—6 in. Lovely lilac colored flowers all summer50
- E. hyssopifolius*:—8 in. Grass-like foliage, bluish-white daisies50
- E. radicans*:—3 in. One of the smallest and brightest. Violet blooms50
- E. simplex*:—8 in. A lavender-pink Erigeron from the Rockies50

<i>ERINUS</i> alpinus:—4 in. An exquisite plant for walls or Rock garden Neat clumps with spikes of reddish-purple blooms in June .....	.50
<i>E. alpinus</i> , Dr. Hannelle:—A superb form of the above with red flowers .....	.50
<i>ERODIUM</i> Manescavi:—10 in. Large dark red flowers all summer .....	.75
<i>ERYSIMUM</i> pumilum:—4 in. Sulphur-yellow flowers all summer .....	.50
<i>EUPHORBIA</i> :—A genus of plants noted for their decorative bracts generally considered as flowers. Grows anywhere in full sun.	
<i>E. cyparissus</i> :—Like little cypress trees with greenish-yellow bracts. 8 in. high. Very invasive but a good plant for the right place .....	.50
<i>E. myesinites</i> :—4 in. A nice Rock plant with beautiful glaucous foliage. Correvon says "Very ornamental". Not invasive .....	.50
<i>E. polychroma</i> :—16 in. Very ornamental in spring with its rich golden bracts. Noninvasive .....	.50

SMALL ROCK GARDEN FERNS

<i>ADIANTUM</i> pedatum (Maidenhair):—12 in. Plant in shade .....	.50
<i>ASPLENIUM</i> platyneuron (Ebony Spleenwort):—6 in. Sun or shade ...	.75
<i>A. Trichomanes</i> (Maidenhair Spleenwort):—4 in. Shade .....	.50
<i>A. viride</i> (Green Spleenwort):—3 in. Rare native of the Gaspé Peninsula. Plant in shade in lime soil. Difficult	1.00
<i>CAMPTOSORUS</i> rhizophyllus (Walking Fern):—6 in. Shade .....	.75
<i>CRYPTOGRAMMA</i> acrostichoides, American Parsley Fern:—4 in. A lovely little fern that really looks like curled parsley; native of the northern Rockies, it is truly hardy and easy to grow .....	.75
<i>C. Steleri</i> , Fragil Cliff Brake:—3 in. This little fern whose fertile fronds are so unlike the sterile fronds, as to cause much confusion in the minds of amateurs, has been given the reputation of being "Impossible" in cultivation, but this is a mistake, and arose from the fact that in July it completely disappears, but, if left alone, it comes serenely up again the following spring. It is a shade lover and requires plenty of lime and sharp drainage. Sold only in spring	1.00
<i>CYSTOPTERIS</i> bulbifera (Bulbet Bladder Fern):—12 in. Light shade ..	.50
<i>C. fragilis</i> (Fragile Bladder Fern):—Dry shade .....	.50
<i>DRYOPTERIS</i> Linnaeana:—10 in. The Oak Fern. Beautiful, easy .....	.50
<i>PELLAEA</i> atropurpurea (Purple Cliff Brake).—6-8 in. Plant in shade ..	.75
<i>POLYPODIUM</i> vulgare (Rock Polypody):—6-8 in. Shade on rocks .....	.50
<i>POLYSTICHUM</i> acrostichoides (Christmas Fern):—10-15 in. Shade. ....	.50
<i>P. Braunii</i> , (Brauns Holly Fern):—12-18 in. Shade .....	.75
<i>P. lonchitis</i> :—8 in. A very rare and pretty evergreen fern from Gaspé Peninsula	1.00
<i>WOODSIA</i> Alpine (Alpine Woodsia):—2 in. A very rare fern,	1.50
<i>W. glabella</i> :—2 in. A very rare and tiny fern	1.50
<i>W. ilvensis</i> (Rusty Woodsia):—6 in. Sun or shade .....	.50
<i>W. obtusa</i> :—A dainty and easy fern for shady spots .....	.50
<i>W. scopulina</i> :—Rock Mt. Woodsia. Easy and good. Shade .....	.75

For Larger Ferns See Last Page of This Catalog.

- GALAX* aphylla:—6 in. Wands of small white flowers over glossy round leaves. Give it shade and an acid soil50
- GALTHERIA* procumbens (Wintergreen):—5 in. Evergreen foliage, white flowers followed by bright red berries which last all winter50
- GALIUM* verum:—Long trailing stems covered with tiny dark green foliage and in midsummer thousands of small yellow flowers50
- GENISTA*:—(Brooms) These yellow flowered plants are perfectly hardy in Vermont. Give them a poor sandy soil in full sun.
- G. prostrata*:—3 in. Prostrate plant, a mass of golden bloom in July50
- G. sagitalis*:—4 in. Also prostrate with broad winged branches covered in June with beautiful yellow blooms50
- GENTIANA*:—A very pretty genus of plants that anyone can grow if they will give them a soil stuffed with humus in light shade.
- G. Andrewsii*:—18 in. This is our native Closed Gentian whose large blue buds never open, yet it is real pretty50
- G. asclepiadea*:—18 in. Lovely wide open deep blue flowers 1½ in. long. Give this beauty a moist soil if possible75
- G. calycosa*:—12 in. Large dark blue trumpets dotted with green. This also likes moist soil 1.00
- G. gracilipes*:—Loose heads of good sized light blue flowers on foot-long stems that lay on the ground50
- G. septemfida*:—8 in. One of the best fall blooming Gentians. Bright blue flowers and very easy to grow75
- GERANIUM*:—A strong growing pretty genus of plants that are hardy and popular in Rock gardens. Very easy to grow, these plants do best in full sun but will stand some shade.
- G. grandiflora*:—A very floriferous plant with multitudes of light blue flowers in July75
- G. lancastriense*:—3 in. I call this one of the 10 best Rock plants. Large rose colored flowers all summer and very easy to grow75
- G. macrorrhizum*:—18 in. A large plant with reddish-purple flowers50
- G. maculatum*:—10 in. Light purple flowers in August. Good50
- G. maculatum album*:—A rare snow-white form of the above75
- G. sanguineum*:—8 in. Rich carmen bloom in late summer50
- G. sanguineum album*:—A snow white form of the above. Very rare75
- GEUM* Pecki:—10 in. Golden flowers found only in the White Mts.75
- G. Borisii*:—8 in. Orange-red blooms in July. Easy in full sun50
- GLOBULARIA* vulgaris:—12 in. Large and many heads of deep blue flowers. The most floriferous of all the Globe Daisies50
- GOODYERA* pubescens:—A member of the Orchid family with pretty striped evergreen leaves and spikes of creamy flowers. Acid soil in shade50
- GYPSOPHILA* repens:—2 in. A creeping "Baby's Breath" that is fairly covered with snow-white flowers all through the late summer .50
- G. repens rosea*:—2 in. A clear pink form of the above50

HELIANTHEMUM:—These prostrate evergreen or half evergreen plants should be given full sun in the poorest soil. All bloom in July.

- H. Apricot:—Name shows color. Glossy green color50
 H. Fireball:—Double dark red flowers50
 H. Wendell's Rose:—Heavy gray foliage, deep rose pink flowers50

HEPATICA:—These lovely American plants are among our brightest gems for the Garden. Give them light shade with plenty of humus. Our Hepaticas are in our Wild garden in a spot where the snow lays deep and late and it will be May 1 before we can dig any of them.

- H. acutilobia:—6 in. Bright pink. Vermont's earliest wild flower50
 H. acutilobia alba:—A pure white form of the above50
 H. americana:—The smaller acid soil Hepatica. Mixed colors50
 H. americana, "Vermont Skies":—A lovely shade of deep blue75

HEUCHERA has nice ornamental foliage with many slender stems from which are suspended myriads of "Coral Bells" all summer long.

- H. "Pluie de Feu":—12 in. Very bright red bells. Choice50
 H. villosa:—A white flowering variety from the Blue Ridge Mts.50

HEMEROCALLIS minor:—12 in. A dwarf Day Lily suitable for the large Rock garden. Fragrant golden lilies in late summer50

HIERACIUM bombycinum:—8 in. Densely silvery woolly foliage, many yellow flowers in July. This plant does not spread, but is a fine Rock plant50

HOSTA minor alba:—12 in. A lovely dwarf, white flowered variety the old fashioned Funkia50

- H. Thomas Hogg:—12 in. Green leaves edged white, blue flowers50
 H. variegata:—12 in. Leaves variegated; flowers blue50

HOUSTONIA caerulea:—3-4 in. Bluet. Blooms all summer50

H. serpyllifolia:—3 in. Little china-blue flowers all summer50

HYPERICUM olympicum:—A trailer with large flowers in polished gold .50

IBERIS:—Low evergreen perennials, almost shrubs; late bloomers.

- I. gibraltarica:—10 in. Differing from most Iberis this one is lilac colored and not white. Cut off the flower heads before the seeds form and you will get a second crop of flowers. Rare, easy50
 I. "Little Gem":—4 in. Snow-white heads in late summer, very good50
 I. saxatilis:—2 in. Tiny dark green foliage on a prostrate bush covered with white flowers in spring and many of them in the Fall75
 I. sempervirens:—8 in. Flowers snow-white ageing lilac. Very good.50
 I. Snowflake:—12 in. Drifts of snow in late summer50

INULA ensifolia:—6 in. A good small yellow late bloomer. Not common .50

IRIS:—The following varieties of Iris are all dwarf varieties and are among the finest of Rock Garden plants. All hardy here.

- I. arenaria:—4 in. One of the daintiest of irises with bright canary yellow flowers in early spring. This is a rare gem.75
 I. chrysographes:—12 in. Deep velvety purple, native of China50
 I. cristata:—5 in. This little Iris in shades of lavender is one of the best of Rock Garden Irises. Native of Blue Ridge Mts. Very hardy .50
 I. cristata alba:—4 in. Snow-white flowers in July, rare 1.00

- I. Delevayi:—2 ft. Violet-purple with white patch, rare 1.00
- I. Forresti:—15 in. Pure yellow from the mountains of China 1.00
- I. pumila, "Azura":—5 in. The nearest to sky-blue of any dwarf Iris50
- I. pumila, "Bride":—6 in. Pure white50
- I. pumila "Orange Queen":—6 in. A fine deep golden yellow50
- I. pumila "Yellow Princess":—6 in. Light lemon-yellow50
- I. verna:—4 in. Grass-like foliage, amethyst-blue flowers50
- JASIONE* humilis:—8 in. Many small blue heads of tiny bellflowers50
- J. perennis:—10 in. Blue flowers in heads 2 inches across50
- LAVENDULA*, Munstead variety:—8 in. A very compact and low
Lavender50
- L. Stoechas:—10 in. Reddish-violet blooms in late summer. A rare
plant in America. Nothing like the ordinary Lavender75
- LEDUM* groenlandicum:—10 in. A dwarf shrub with fuzzy white um-
bels of bloom in early spring. Give it a moist acid soil in full sun75
- LEIOPHYLLUM* boxifolium prostratum:—6 in. A lovely dwarf shrub
from the Blue Ridge Mts. Evergreen, Be-jeweled in May with a
countless host of wee vermillion buds that will burst into innumer-
able bluish-white stars 1.50
- LEONTOPODIUM* alpinum:—The Edelweiss of the poets50
- LEWISIA* rediviva:—Amazing large pink flowers apparently resting
on the earth. Disappears after flowering but blooms again next spring .75
- LINNAEA* americana:—1 in. A lovely little woodlander for shady spots .50
- LINUM* (Flax)—A very graceful and handsome group of plants that should
be planted in a dry lean soil in full sun. All are easy.
- L. alpinum:—2 in. A prostrate plant from the Alps with large cups of
sky-blue for two months of late summer50
- L. flavum:—12 in. A beautiful golden flowered flax. Midsummer50
- L. narbonense:—12 in. True blue flowers all summer50
- L. salsoloides nanum:—Pretty prostrate stems clothed in green fur
with sprays of milk-white flowers in late summer. Very rare 1.00
- LOISELEURIA* procumbens:—An easy prostrate arctic alpine plant
with numerous little pink flowers in June. Give it acid soil 1.00
- LOTUS* corniculatus fl. pl. Double pea-like yellow blooms in July50
- LYCHNIS*:—These fine old-fashion perennials are easy to grow in any soil
in full sun.
- L. alpina:—4 in. A fine little plant with rosy flowers in June50
- L. viscaria:—12 in. Evergreen. Spikes of deep red flowers in July50
- L. viscaria fl. pl.:—A double form of the above. Very good50
- MAHONIA* aquifolium (Oregon grape):—18 in. A beautiful shrub
with shiny dark green foliage. Our strain is hardy here. 1.50
- MERTENSIA* virginica:—A lovely raceme of pink buds changing into
light blue bells. Dies down after blooming50
- MICROMERIA* croatica:—10 in. A pretty shrub with an abundance
of violet flowers in clusters through the summer50

<i>MITCHELLA</i> repens:—Evergreen creeper with red berries in winter ...	.50
<i>MIMULUS</i> "Whitcroft Scarlet":—4 in. Scarlet bloom; hardiness unknown .....	.75
<i>MYOSOTIS</i> alpestris:—6 in. The lovely alpine Forget-me-not .....	.50
<i>M. rupicola</i> :—6 in. The best blue Alpine we offer. Scree conditions ..	.75
<i>M. scorpioides</i> :—Trailing Forget-me-not for moist spots .....	.50
<i>NEPETA</i> Mussini:—10 in. Covered in spring with lavender flowers .....	.50
<i>OENOTHERA</i> missouriensis:—3 in. Very hardy trailer with golden flowers 4-5 in. across; blooms late summer and fall. ....	.50
<i>O. triloba</i> :—3 in. Large 4 inch flowers of pure gold .....	.50
<i>OMPHALODES</i> verna:—6 in. Lovely sky-blue flowers in early spring. Does best in light shade but will take full sun .....	.75
<i>ONONIS</i> :—Rare perennials that are almost shrubs. Seldom offered in this country but very easy to grow in full sun.	
<i>O. cenisia</i> :—10 in. Large rose colored pea flowers in July	1.00
<i>O. fruticosa</i> :—18 in. A prickly shrub-like perennial with pink blooms in midsummer. Give it plenty of room. ....	.75
<i>O. rotundifolia</i> :—10 in. A lovely deep pink flowering little shrub. Rare, good, and very easy	1.00
<i>ONOSMA</i> , cassium:—10 in. Light yellow, pea-like flowers in June ....	.75
<i>O. tauricum</i> (Gold Drops):—10 in. Large golden flowers in great profusion all summer. A lovely and easy plant .....	.75
<i>ORNITHOGALUM</i> umbellatum:—8 in. Known to our grandmothers as the "Star of Bethlehem." Has grass-like foliage and large white flowers .....	.50
<i>PAPAVER</i> alpina:—6 in. A very delicate and beautiful flower but short lived .....	.50
<i>PARADISEA</i> lilastrum:—(St. Bruno Lily) 18 in. White lily-like blooms	.50
<i>PARNASSIA</i> caroliniana montana:—8 in. A dwarf mountain form of the "Grass of Parnassus". Large Creamy flowers in Au- gust. Easy .....	.50
<i>PARONYCHIA</i> nivea:—A carpeting plant covered with showy white bracts all summer. Very good and easy .....	.50
<i>PENSTEMON</i> :—A strictly American genus of Rock Garden plants whose sole requirement is sharp drainage. A south facing gravel bank with some leafmould or ground peat worked into the gravel is ideal condition for this beautiful genus.	
<i>P. albertinus</i> :—5 in. A low mound covered with light blue flowers in midsummer. Very rare .....	.75
<i>P. alpinus</i> :—8 in. A royal beauty with blue-purple flowers .....	.75
<i>P. fruticosus</i> :—10 in. A dwarf shrub covered with large purple bloom ...	.50
<i>P. heterophyllus</i> :—8-18 in. A large shrub with big purple flowers .....	.50
<i>P. nitidus</i> :—6 in. Lovely pure blue flowers in midsummer .....	.50
<i>P. rupicola</i> :—2 in. A creeping gem with large crimson flowers. Give this rare and easy beauty a little shade .....	.75

- P. scouleri*:—10 in. An extra fine form of *P. fruticosus*75
P. Tolmiei:—5 in. An enchanting dwarf with dark blue flowers75
P. virens:—10 in. A multitude of small deep blue flowers. Very good50

PHLOX:—In my humble opinion this genus is the No. 1 best and most beautiful of all plants for the American Rock Garden. Below is a select list of America's Best. *P. nivalis*, not listed here, has proved tender here in all its forms, although a fine plant south of New York.

- P. albo-marginata*:—3 in. This Phlox and the next are both from the high plains of Montana and require a dry gravel soil with a bit of peat worked into the gravel. Very rare and beautiful, pink75
P. alyssifolia:—3 in. Beautiful light blue flowers. Rare75
P. bifida:—8 in. One of the best rock garden phlox in many shades from white to purple. Very easy50
P. bifida hybrid, "Orchid":—4 in. A cross between *P. bifida* and *P. subulata*. Beautiful orchid shade covering heavy green mats75
P. divaricata:—12 in. Shades of blue; best in light shade50
P. divaricata alba:—12 in. A white variety of the above, shade50
P. glaberima:—12 in. Mauve to purple flowers in July50
P. missoulensis:—3 in. Large flowers in shades of lilac, rare75
P. ovata:—8 in. A brilliant pink phlox from the Blue Ridge Mts.50
P. procumbens:—8 in. Formerly listed as *P. amoena* is one of the best, easiest and most beautiful of the rose-colored phlox50
P. rigida:—One of the western needle-leaved phlox with blooms varying from white to lavender. Given sharp drainage it's easy75
P. schleranthifolia:—2 in. Another needle leaved phlox in white75
P. stolonifera:—3 in. A creeping phlox with lovely lavender flowers in June. Does best in light shade. One of the best and easiest50
P. subulata:—4 in. Heavy green matted foliage covered in May with lovely flowers in many colors and shades. The named varieties below are the finest in cultivation. All easy and Arctic hardy.

- Ada*:—New variety; pink with blue eye75
Alba:—Snow white50
Alexander's Pink:—Deep-rose with red eye75
Apple Blossom:—Fine blush-pink50
Arbutus:—Multitude of small pink flowers. Does not spread50
Atropurpurea:—The nearest to red of any *P. subulata*50
Blue Hill: The nearest to true blue of any creeping phlox50
Camla:—A hybrid from England with lovely pink flowers50
Katherine Freeman:—Much like *Camla* but more vigorous50
Old Rose:—Name is its color. Very good50
Sneewitchen:—A clump former with myriads of small white flowers50
Vivid:—Another clump former in salmon-pink. Very good50

- PHYLLODOCE** *caerulea*:—6 in. An American heather with dark green foliage and light blue bells in June. Easy in shady damp acid soil 1.00

- PHYTEUMA* canescens:—18 in. Gray foliage with spikes of deep blue bells50
- P. Charmelli*:—10 in. Dark blue bells in globular heads50
- P. orbiculare*:—15 in. Purple flowers in large round heads50
- PLATYCODON* mariesi:—12 in. A dwarf variety of platycodon, well suited to the Rock garden. Large blue bells in August50
- POLEMONIUM* reptans:—8 in. Fern-like foliage, blue flowers in July .. .50
- P. reptans album*:—A rare white variety of the above75
- POTENTILLA* alba:—4 in. The best white flowered Potentilla50
- P. Anserina*:—8 in. Beautiful fern-like foliage, bright green above and silver-white beneath with bright yellow flowers on short stems all summer. Too invasive for the small Rock garden but a good plant if put in the right place50
- P. fragiformis*:—4 in. Gray, hairy three parted leaves with large bright yellow flowers in open clusters. Native of Siberia50
- P. fruticosa*:—12 in. A mountain form of this beautiful shrub. Large golden flowers over gray foliage all summer up to frosts75
- P. rupestris*:—10 in. Like a tiny tree with its central stem from which branches spray out on all sides with long leaves and large white flowers in midsummer. Lovely and rare75
- P. tridentata*:—6 in. A charming plant from our northern mountains. Glossy evergreen foliage and snow-white flowers all summer50
- PRIMULA*:—One of the few races used in the Rock garden that requires rich soil. If possible give plenty of water and plant on the north side of big rocks or shade casting shrubs. The varieties offered below are all first class varieties for the northern states.
- P. auricula*:—6 in. Rosettes of thick glaucous leaves and very large flowers in various colors all with a distinct eye50
- P. curtusoides*:—6 in. Umbels of rose colored flowers in July50
- P. denticulata*:—10 in. Globular heads of lavender flowers, June50
- P. denticulata alba*:—Like the above but snow-white and rare50
- P. duplex* (hose-in-hose):—A red and yellow primrose with double-decked flowers appearing like two separate flowers, one set inside of the other50
- P. involucrata*:—8 in. Umbels of large white very fragrant flowers75
- P. mistassinica*:—2 in. A tiny very rare American primula in pink 1.00
- P. polyantha*:—10 in. Ours is the largest and best strain obtainable50
- P. Sieboldi*:—8 in. Nothing better in Primulas. Mixed colors50
- PRUNELLA* grandiflora:—4 in. A very good dwarf plant with heads of bright purple flowers in August and September50
- P. grandiflora alba*:—A white form of the above50
- PULMONARIA* saccharata:—10 in. Pink flowers washed with blue50
- RANUNCULUS* gramineus:—12 in. Dense clumps of grass-like foliage with Buttercups one inch across. The best Buttercup50
- SANGUINARIA* canadensis (Bloodroot):—6 in. Large snow-white flowers in early spring. Give it damp ground in light shade50

- SALIX* Uva-ursi:—6 in. A tiny shrub with glossy foliage that creeps along the ground in the Arctic. Good north of Philadelphia 1.00
- SANTOLINA* incana:—10 in. A low spreading shrubby plant with silvery aromatic foliage and yellow flowers in late summer50
- SAPONARIA* ocymoides:—2 in. A trailing rock plant covered in June with a host of small pink flowers. Found in every Rock garden50
- SATUREJA* stenophylla:—8 in. A lovely little aromatic shrub covered in late summer with sheets of blue and white flowers, easy and hardy50

SAXIFRAGES

Saxifrages have been called "The Backbone of the Rock Garden," and truly so. They are pretty and interesting plants at all times. There are more than 400 species and thousands of varieties. Their native home is the mountains and cliffs of the North Temperate and Arctic Zone. While some species require special treatment, many of them are amongst the easiest of plants to grow.

We believe that, given lime soil, shade from the noonday sun and common sense treatment, any of the encrusted Saxifrages may be grown north of the Potomac River. Partial shade seems to be a benefit to all Saxifrages.

SECTION 1. — ENCRUSTED SILVER SAXIFRAGES

These form charming silvery rosette-like tufts of foliage 2 inches in height and produce dainty sprays of bloom from May to July, varying from 4 to 18 inches in length. They are of easy culture.

- S. aizoon*:—Native on limestone cliffs from Labrador south to Vermont. Beautiful encrusted rosettes from which rise the 8 inch flower stalks with an open raceme of cream-colored flowers in June .. .50
- S. aizoon densa*:—Small dark heavily encrusted rosettes; white flowers on 8 inch stems in June75
- S. aizoon lutea*:—8 in. An aizoon with light yellow flowers75
- S. altissima*:—18 in. Larger in all its parts than *S. aizoon*75
- S. lingulata latoscana*:—Undoubtedly one of the finest of the encrusted Saxifrages. Large 4 in. rosettes, with a many flowered spray of large white flowers on 18 in. stems 1.00
- S. pyramidalis*:—24 in. The largest. Nicely silvered rosettes 8 inches across and large sprays of lovely white flowers 1.00

SECTION 2 — KABSCHIA SAXIFRAGES

This section of Saxifrages is generally considered more difficult than the foregoing. South of the northern tier of states they may require an underground watered moraine, but here we grow them in the field with light shade. They should have a gravelly, well drained spot with lime.

- S. apiculata*:—2-3 in. Green spiny mats from which spring lovely sprays of light yellow flowers in early spring 1.00
- S. Arco-Valley*:—2 in. Very dwarf, large pink flowers, rare 1.50
- S. burseriana magna*:—2 in. Large white flowers, crimson stems 1.00
- S. Elizabethae*:—3 in. Spiny green mats, yellow flowers 1.00
- S. marginata*:—3 in. Tiny encrusted rosettes, white flowers in June ... 1.00

SECTION 3 — OTHER TYPES OF SAXIFRAGES

- S. aizoides* (*autumnalis*):—2 in. This creeping Saxifrage is native to the Arctic cliffs. Has small very pretty flowers in orange and red all through the late summer and early fall. This is a difficult specie and must be grown in a wet moraine 1.00
- S. umbrosa primuloides*:—Tiny, compact variety with wavy edged fat little leaves in moulded rosettes. Loose showers of small, pink flowers on 8 inch stems in late spring. Give it a moist soil in shade . 1.00
- S. oppositifolia*:—3 in. A prostrate dark green mat of fine foliage with large purple flowers on 3 inch stems in early spring. Give this Arctic beauty a northern exposure and wet scree treatment 1.00
- S. virginicensis*:—4-6 in. The common Saxifrage of the ledges of the eastern states. Creamy-white flowers over a little cluster of leaves50

SEDUMS

The Sedums may be considered the mainstay of the dry Rock Garden. Given an inch of dirt for their roots and a few drops of water 2 or 3 times during the summer and they will thrive amazingly. Give your other plants the best soil in the Rockery but reserve your Sedums for the crevices, dry spots and poorest places you can find among the rocks. The varieties offered below are all distinct from each other and are the best varieties in cultivation.

- S. acre*, Golden Moss:—Dark green, moss-like foliage, and bright yellow flowers, 2 inch, very invasive50
- S. acre minus*:—1 in. Like the above but half as large50
- S. alboroseum*:—Formerly listed as *S. spectabile variegatum*. 10 inch. Foliage variegated white and green, light pink flowers in August50
- S. album*:—3 in. Trailing thick waxy foliage with white flowers50
- S. anglicum minus*:—1 in. One of the smallest of the Sedums. Dark green creeping foliage and white flowers in midsummer50
- S. anopetalum*:—Pale yellow flowers in July on 3 inch stems. Bronzy foliage50
- S. caucasicum*:—4 in. A rare and handsome species from Japan much after the order of *S. Sieboldi* but not as large75
- S. dasiphylloides*:—1 in. One of the smallest and most choice. Glauous green foliage and light pink flowers50
- S. Ellacombianum*:—6 in. Light yellow flowers in August50
- S. Ewersii*:—8-10 in. Rose colored flowers in July50
- S. floriferum*:—Formerly listed as "intermedium." Has bright red foliage in winter, otherwise much like *Kamschaticum*50
- S. Forsterianum*:—4-6 in. Trailing blue-green leaves. Yellow bloom50
- S. gracile*:—Very dwarf dark green foliage. White flowers50
- S. Hayesii*:—A tiny little glaucous-blue leaved plant with purple flowers. Very small, very rare 1.00
- S. hispanicum bithynicum* (formerly *S. hispanicum minus*) Mossy glaucous-blue leaves, pink bloom50
- S. Kamschaticum*:—Handsome sedum with orange flowers50
- S. Leibergii*:—4 in. A rare tufted sedum from the Rockies, flowers yellow in open cymes. Prefers shade and is easy and fine75
- S. Lydium*:—Very dwarf bronzy foliage and pink flowers50

<i>S. middendorffianum</i> :—Shrubby with brownish-yellow flowers. Fine .....	.50
<i>S. monregalense</i> :—4 in. White flowers in August and September .....	.50
<i>S. murale</i> :—4 in. Purplish leaves. White flowers, pink centers .....	.50
<i>S. pruinatum</i> :—4 in. Very nice glaucous-blue foliage, with straw-colored flowers in early summer .....	.50
<i>S. reflexum</i> :—Trailing foliage with large yellow flowers .....	.50
<i>S. roseum</i> :—8-10 in. Very rare. Yellowish flowers .....	.50
<i>S. sarmentosum</i> :—Rapidly spreading kind. Yellow flowers in June .....	.50
<i>S. sexangulare</i> :—Much like <i>S. acre</i> but its golden sheet of bloom comes a month later, and not invasive .....	.50
<i>S. sieboldi</i> :—Round, red-edged leaves. Bright pink bloom. Aug. ....	.50
<i>S. spectabile</i> :—12-18 in. Erect growing with pink bloom. September ...	.50
<i>S. spectabile</i> Brilliant:—A dark pink form of <i>Spectabile</i> .....	.50
<i>S. spurium coccineum</i> :—Rosy-crimson flowers in late summer .....	.50
<i>S. stenopetalum</i> :—6 in. Deep green foliage. Golden flowers in July .....	.50
<i>S. stolonifera</i> :—Desirable. Purplish-pink flowers in August .....	.50
<i>S. Stribyrni</i> :—4 in. Rare. Evergreen foliage and golden flowers .....	.50
<i>S. ternatum</i> :—Spreading plant. Triangular sprays, white flowers .....	.50

SEMPERVIVUMS — HENS AND CHIX

These are most attractive and hardy little plants for crevices among the rocks. They form pretty rosettes and slowly spread, filling the niches with an unique loveliness. A Rock Garden without several varieties of "Hens and Chicks" can hardly be imagined. Many of these varieties change greatly with a change of soil. The descriptions given are the best we can do, and represents them as they grow here.

<i>S. Alpha</i> :—Rosy hued with some cobwebs, very lovely .....	.50
<i>S. arachnoideum</i> :—The Cobweb Semp. Covered with cobweb-like threads. One of the most common and one of the best. Small rosettes	.50
<i>S. arachnoideum</i> , Dagoonet:—Double the size of the above but not as cobwebby .....	.50
<i>S. arachnoideum</i> Pillferum:—Redder than <i>Arachnoideum</i> .....	.50
<i>S. arachnoideum</i> piloselum:—Larger very hairy rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. atrovioleaceum</i> :—Large rosettes with violet reflections .....	.50
<i>S. Beta</i> :—Attractive coppery rosettes tufted with white hair .....	.50
<i>S. blandum</i> :—Pale green medium-sized rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. calcareum</i> :—Glaucous green rosettes with red tips .....	.50
<i>S. cornutum</i> :—Light green rosettes with incurved leaves .....	.50
<i>S. Fauconettii</i> :—Very vivid green rosettes, fringed with hairs .....	.50
<i>S. fimbriatum</i> :—Small grey rosettes. Leaves downy and fringed .....	.50
<i>S. Gamma</i> :—Large coppery-red rosettes with hairy tips .....	.50
<i>S. globiferum</i> :—2 inch light green globe-shaped rosettes .....	.50
<i>H. Housmanni</i> :—Small gray hairy globes .....	.50
<i>S. "Havana"</i> :—Large rosettes of dark green purple edged leaves .....	.50

<i>S. Heuffelli</i> :—Commonly listed as <i>S. Reginae Amaliae</i> this variety has no offsets but multiplies by splitting of the rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. Histoni</i> :—Lovely high colored red and green rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. Hookeri</i> :—A multitude of gray hairy little balls.....	.50
<i>S. LaHarple</i> :—Rosettes green edged purple .....	.50
<i>S. Lown's 60</i> :—Globular green rosettes with hairy tips .....	.50
<i>S. Malby's Hybrid</i> :—Large, flat, mahogany-red rosettes. Very fine. Recently imported from England .....	.75
<i>S. Minto's Seedling</i> :—Green, tinted red rosettes with hairy tips .....	.50
<i>S. Mitchell Seedling</i> :—Lower half green, upper half deep red .....	.50
<i>S. Pink Beauty</i> :—New. A rare color in Semps .....	.75
<i>S. Pittoni</i> :—Small, densely hairy green rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. Red Rubies</i> :—The reddest of all Semps. ....	.75
<i>S. Rooti</i> :—Small flat green rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. ruthenicum</i> :—Rosettes look like grey velvet .....	.50
<i>S. rubicundum</i> :—One of the brightest reds .....	.50
<i>S. rubicundum hybridum</i> :—Large crimson splashed rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. Silverine</i> :—Very light green, silvery in some soils; large .....	.50
<i>S. soboliferum</i> :—Small, round, densely crowned green rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. Standsfieldi</i> :—Newly imported. Extra large <i>S. arachnoideum</i> .....	.50
<i>S. triste</i> :—Medium-sized bronzy-green rosettes .....	.50
<i>S. tectorum</i> :—Large green rosettes, each leaf red-tipped .....	.50
<i>SCABIOSA graminifolia</i> :—10 in. Silvery grass-like foliage; blue flower heads. Very fine and rare .....	.50
<i>S. scabra</i> :—6 in. Blue flowers all summer. Very rare .....	.75
<i>SHORTIA galacifolia</i> :—6 in. "Oconee Bells". Lovely large white bells over green foliage. Acid soil .....	.75
<i>SILENE caroliniana</i> :—6 in. Large bright pink flowers in May .....	.50
<i>S. maritima</i> :—A prostrate variety with white flowers .....	.50
<i>S. Schafter</i> :—6 in. Soft hairy rosettes with rose or purple flowers through the late summer .....	.50
<i>S. vallesia</i> :—5 in. Nice rose-purple flowers in midsummer .....	.50
<i>S. virginica</i> :—8-10 in. Large bright red flowers in August .....	.50
<i>SMILACINA stellata</i> :—6-8 in. Fine dark green foliage with a terminal spike of white flowers, followed by red berries .....	.50
<i>S. racemosa</i> , False Solomon's Seal:—One of the most graceful native plants. Fleecy heads of cream-colored flowers in the spring .....	.50
<i>Solidago Cutleri</i> :—6 in. A good Alpine from above the tree line on the White and Green Mts. of New England. Clear yellow flowers July 1 ..	.75
<i>STATICE cosyrensis</i> :—6 in. Violet blooms. The smallest sea-Lavender ..	.75
<i>S. minima</i> :—6 in. Much like the above. Both bloom in August ....	.75
<i>TEUCRIUM chamaedrys</i> :—A beautiful little sub-shrub 8 to 10 inches tall with glossy evergreen foliage and rosy mint flowers in late summer .....	.50
<i>Thalictrum minus</i> :—6 in. A beautiful little Meadow-Rue, with innumerable small, round leaflets fluttering on thread-like stems and surmounted with airy sprays of small yellow flowers in June ...	.75

- THLASPI Kernerii*:—8 in. A charming plant of typical Candytuft habit with fragrant white flowers in early spring50
- THYMUS*:—A favorite genus of plants with all gardeners. All have fragrant foliage and generally a multitude of flowers in midsummer. Give them a hot spot in your garden and no fertilizer.
- T. Adamovici*:—Prostrate, one of the best for walks. Rose-colored flowers in bunches. Very rare75
- T. balticum*:—Foliage hugs the ground, but in late June a multitude of stems each bearing many small lavender flowers, rise 4 inches above the foliage and you have a mass of beauty for a solid month. This and *T. Broussonetti* are the most floriferous of all Thymes50
- T. Broussonetti*:—Much like *T. balticum* but unlike that variety the stems are covered with a thick gray fur and the flowers are a month later. These two supplement each other50
- T. caespitosa*:—A small variety of *T. serpyllum*50
- T. citriodorus aureus*:—Creeper with yellowish foliage50
- T. citriodorus argenteo-marginata*:—4-6 inch. Shrubby. Silver-edged leaves50
- T. Herba-baronne*:—8 in. Violet flowers in September. Rare50
- T. Lanuginosus*:—Dense, fragrant carpeter. Best for stone walks50
- T. lanicaulis*:—4 in. A rare thyme with rose-pink flowers in a head-like inflorescence in August75
- T. serpyllum*:—1 in. Leaves dark green, covered with lilac bloom50
- T. serpyllum album*:—White flowered form50
- T. serpyllum Annie Hall*:—1 in. Light pink flowers cover the foliage .. .50
- T. serpyllum coccineum*:—Dark red flowers. Also good for stone walls .. .50
- TIARELLA cordifolia*:—A very pretty little plant with nice foliage and sprays of creamy-white flowers in May. Should have light shade .50
- TRILLUM erectum (Wake Robin)*:—10 in. Common purple-flowered trillium. Requires shade and humus50
- T. grandiflorum*:—12 in. Large white flowers ageing to pink50
- T. luteum*:—10 in. A greenish-yellow variety50
- T. stylosum*:—12 in. Very pretty rose colored flowers50
- T. undulatum (Painted Trillium)*:—15 in. White with pink star in center. Must have acid soil50
- TROLLIUS acaulis*:—5 in. Large lemon colored flowers. A rare Asiatic 1.00
- T. pumillus*:—12 in. Another Asiatic with smaller flowers75
- TUNICA saxifraga fl. pl.*:—10 in. A double form of this familiar plant is a great improvement over the single form. Blooms all summer50
- T. saxifraga*:—A graceful tufted plant with light-pink flowers all summer .50
- VACCINIUM Vitis-idaea minus*:—3 in. An Arctic plant coming as far south as Mt. Washington. Makes beautiful clumps of shiny deep-green foliage with pretty rose-colored flowers in June. Must have acid soil75
- VANCOUVERIA hexandria*:—8 in. One of the prettiest of our western woodland plants with fern-like leaves and drooping white flowers. Shade and acid soil50

VERONICA:—A very large, varied and beautiful genus of plants. Will grow anywhere in full sun. No Rock Garden should be without at least a half dozen varieties of these lovely plants.

<i>V. armena</i> :—6-8 in. A rare plant from Asia. Dark green thread-like foliage with nice spike of clear blue flowers. August .....	.50
<i>V. carnea</i> :—A garden hybrid with rose-colored flowers. New ..	.75
<i>V. chamaedrys</i> :—8 in. Prostrate with blue and white flowers .....	.50
<i>V. corymbosa</i> :—8 in. Dense plumes of azure blue flowers in June ....	.50
<i>V. filiformis</i> :—1 in. Creeper with lavender flowers. Give it shade ....	.50
<i>V. fruticans</i> :—6 in. Shrubby with dark blue flowers .....	.50
<i>V. fruticulosa</i> :—2 in. Glossy foliage Lilac-pink flowers .....	.50
<i>V. gentianoides</i> :—10 in. Flowers pale blue veined darker .....	.50
<i>V. Guthrieana</i> :—8 in. Garden hybrid with lovely light blue blooms ....	.50
<i>V. "Hav-a-Look"</i> :—4 in. Blue and white bloom in spring, also fall ....	.50
<i>V. incana</i> :—10 in. Woolly leaves and numerous blue flowers .....	.50
<i>V. incana rosea</i> :—10 in. Gray woolly leaves and rose-colored blooms ...	.50
<i>V. multifida</i> :—6 in. Lilac-colored flowers in June .....	.50
<i>V. pectinata</i> :—1 in. Makes a gray wool-like mat covered with blue flowers .....	.50
<i>V. pectinata rosea</i> :—Like the above but the flowers are red .....	.50
<i>V. prostrata</i> :—4 in. Intensely blue flowers. None better. Rare .....	.75
<i>V. prostrata alba</i> :—A fine white form of the above .....	.75
<i>V. rupestris</i> :—2-3 in. Clouds of bright blue flowers. Midsummer .....	.50
<i>V. rupestris rosea</i> :—A pink flowering form of the above .....	.50
<i>V. saturejoides</i> :—3 in. Dark blue blooms in July and August .....	.50
<i>V. spicata nana</i> :—8 in. Lovely little blue spires, rare .....	.50
<i>V. teucrium</i> :—Immense blue flowers in July .....	.50
<i>V. True Blue</i> :—10 in. A very fine Veronica blooming in August .....	.50
<i>VINCA minor, Trailing Myrtle</i> :—Deep green evergreen foliage .....	.50
<i>V. minor alba</i> :—A white flowering form of the above .....	.50
<i>V. minor alpina</i> :—A form of the above with wine-red flowers .....	.50
<i>V. minor variegata</i> :—A form with golden variegated foliage .....	.50

NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN VIOLETS

No race of plants is better adapted to the Rock Garden than the violets (scientific name, *Viola*), and no race of plants is more widely distributed, inhabiting, as they do, all the lands in the temperate zones on both sides of the equator completely around the globe. Of the hundreds of species and varieties known to science there are none superior to our own American violets. We may search the mountains of Europe, the steppes and marshes of Siberia, the snowy fastness of the Himalayas or the majestic slopes of the Andes and find hundreds of varieties of violets, many of them strange and lovely, but we shall have searched in vain for larger or more beautiful violets than our own *V. pedata*, *V. Priceana* or *V. pedunculata* or a dozen other American violets, all wildings of our own native land.

American violets are nearly all easy of cultivation in any good garden soil well enriched with plenty of humus. The best book on American violets is "Wild Violets of North America" by Viola Brainard Baird, published by University of California Press.

We offer below a few of our American violets. Our descriptions are, of necessity, brief. Our nomenclature that of Bailey's Hortus II.

V. canadensis, Canadian Violet:—White face, reverse purple .....	.50
V. conspersa, Early Pale Blue Violet:—Lavender .....	.50
V. eriocarpa, Meadow Yellow Violet:—Yellow .....	.50
V. fimbriatula, Eastern Sand Violet:—Large soft blue flowers. Our stock came from open sand dunes on shores of Lake Champlain ....	.50
V. incognita, Large-leaved White Violet:—The small white sweetly scented flowers are much like V. blanda, but the lateral petals are bearded; leaves are large in late summer .....	.50
V. labradorica:—3 in. Round purple leaves, small purple flowers, native of Labrador and Greenland; easy to grow; rare .....	.75
V. nephrophylla, Northern Bog Violet:—Nearest to blue of any American violet. Native from Atlantic to Pacific; not common here ....	.50
V. papilionacea, Meadow Blue Violet;—6 in. Very large, petals Bradley violet color. One of our best Eastern violets .....	.50
V. papilionacea alba:—A lovely white form of the above .....	.50
V. papilionacea, "Freckles";—A white variety speckled with blue .....	.50
V. Papilionacea, rubra:—A dark red variety .....	.50
V. Priceana:—White with blue center, The Confederate Violet .....	.50
V. pubescens, Downy Yellow Violet:—10 in. Our Eastern large yellow violet. Leaves and stems pubescent throughout .....	.50
V. pallens, Eastern Sweet White Violet:—White .....	.50
V. pedata, Bird's-foot Violet:—Dark violet and pale lavender .....	.50
V. pedata concolor, Southern Bird's-foot Violet:—Violet-purple .....	.50
V. rostrata:—Long Spurred Violet. Lavender-violet flowers .....	.50
V. rotundifolia:—Round Leaved Violet. Small yellow flowers .....	.50
V. Selkirki:—Great Spurred Violet. Light blue: very rare .....	.75
V. striata:—Striped Violet: Cream colored petals, the lower three are veined or striped with purple lines .....	.50

HORTICULTURAL VIOLAS AND EUROPEAN VIOLETS

The first three below are garden hybrids generally called "Violas" and not violets by gardeners. The last four below are European Violets.

V. Arkwright Ruby:—Large, wine-red; blooms all summer .....	.50
B. Blue Perfection:—The best large blue Viola. ....	.50
V. Chantryland:—Best apricot color. Blooms all summer .....	.50
V. bosniaca:—Good size deep rose color. Wonderful bloomer .....	.50
V. Double Russian:—Hardy and fragrant with purple double blooms in August .....	.50
V. Jooi:—3 in. A lovely little lavender everblooming violet .....	.50
V. odorata:—Very fragrant purple flowers. Hardy here .....	.50

LARGE FERNS FOR SUNNY PLACES

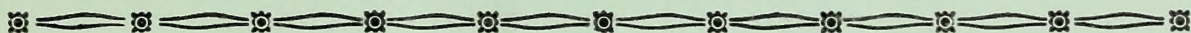
The following Ferns do not require shade if given a fairly damp soil:

<i>Hay-scented Fern (Dennstaedtia punctiloba)</i> grows from 1 to 2 ft. high with very graceful fronds forming dense mats .....	.50
<i>Crested Fern (Dryopteris cristata)</i> :—An upright growing fern with narrow fronds from 12 to 18 in. high. Native to open bogs .....	.50
<i>Clinton's Fern (Dryopteris cristata, Clintoniana)</i> :—3 ft. Broader fronds than the Crested Fern and much rarer .....	.75
<i>Marsh Fern (Dryopteris thelypteris)</i> :—A 12 in. fern for open wet spots ..	.50
<i>Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis)</i> :—One of our common marsh ferns ...	.50
<i>Cinnamon Fern (Osmunda cinnamomea)</i> :—Grows from 3 to 5 ft high. This is one of our finest large ferns .....	.75
<i>Interrupted Fern, (Osmunda Claytoniana)</i> :—An excellent large fern for open sun .....	.50
<i>Royal Fern (Osmunda regalis)</i> :—Generally considered one of our most beautiful ferns .....	.50
<i>Ostrich Fern (Pteretis nodulosa)</i> :—No plant is more graceful than this fern and it is very easy to grow .....	.50
<i>Bracken Fern (Pteridium aquilinum)</i> :—Will grow in dry soil in full sun	.50

LARGE FERNS FOR SHADY PLACES

<i>Lady Fern (Athyrium Felix-femina)</i> :—A graceful and easy to grow fern from 1 to 3 ft. tall .....	.50
<i>Silver Spleenwort (Athyrium acrostichoides)</i> .—A beautiful slender fern that is none too common .....	.50
<i>Narrow-leaved Spleenwort (Athyrium pycnocarpum)</i> :—30 in. A very fine and rare fern. Easy in shade .....	.75
<i>Boott's Shield Fern (Dryopteris Bootti)</i> :—30 in. Wide fronds. Probably a natural cross between D. cristata and D. spinulosa. Very good	.75
<i>Male Fern (Dryopteris Felix-mas)</i> :—3 ft. Very dark green, almost evergreen. Probably our rarest large fern. Very easy	each 1.00
<i>New York Fern (Dryopteris noveboracensis)</i> :—20 in. Light green. Will also grow in full sun if given plenty of water .....	.50
<i>Goldie's Fern (Dryopteris Goldiana)</i> :—One of the largest of the Wood Ferns growing from 3 to 4 ft. high. Rare .....	.75
<i>Marginal Shield Fern (Dryopteris marginalis)</i> :—One of the best of the evergreen Wood Ferns, growing from 2 to 3 ft. high .....	.50
<i>Fancy Fern (Dryopteris spinulosa)</i> :—A very lacy and beautiful evergreen fern growing up to 3 ft. ....	.50
<i>Mountain Fancy Fern (Dryopteris spinulosa dilatata)</i> :—Probably the most beautiful fern of the Northland, seldom found below 3000 feet altitude .....	.75
<i>Rattlesnake Fern (Botrychium virginianum)</i> :—This odd shaped fern is not common and is well worth planting. 12 to 18 in. ....	.50
<i>Christmas Fern (Polystichum acrostichoides)</i> :—A fine evergreen fern, growing from 12 to 18 in. tall .....	.50
<i>Brauns Holly Fern (Polystichum Brauni)</i> :—Rare and beautiful .....	.75

Late summer or early autumn is unquestionably the best time to plant hardy ferns.



TERMS OF BUSINESS

Our terms are CASH WITH ORDER and our prices include packing, boxing, and delivery to our Post Office or Express Office.

DISCOUNTS:—Quantity of stock on hand to begin 1954 is low in this nursery, and the discounts for early orders given in former years is discontinued until further notice; but it will pay any purchaser to order early and name a few items which we may substitute in case we are out of items ordered.

PRICES:

The prices in this catalog are good until January 1, 1955, only.

All \$.50 Plants are \$1.25 for 3—\$5.00 for 12 of one kind

All \$.75 Plants are \$2.00 for 3—\$7.50 for 12 of one kind

All \$1.00 Plants are \$2.50 for 3—10.00 for 12 of one kind

If you order 3 sedums for instance:—S. acre, S. roseum and S. album, this order does not take the 3 rate, but being all different varieties, they take the single rate. Also if you order 12 Saxifrages of 12 different varieties, they take the single rate. Only when the 12 are all of one variety, as 12 Saxifraga aizoon, or 12 Veronica repens, then they take the dozen rate.

During the War and since, Parcel Post has been more reliable and usually cheaper than Express in the handling of nursery stock, and we recommend that our customers have their plants shipped by Parcel Post, and when shipped that way the following cost must be added to the amount of the order to cover the cost of postage and special packing necessary; to all points north of the Potomac River and east of Cleveland, Ohio, 8% extra; to all points west of Cleveland and east of the Mississippi River, 15% extra; to all points between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, 20% extra; to all points west of the Rocky Mountains, 25% extra. Purchaser pays all transportation charges.

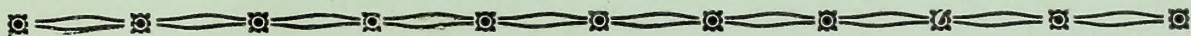
However, if the customer prefers to have the shipment sent by Express, collect, it will be shipped that way.

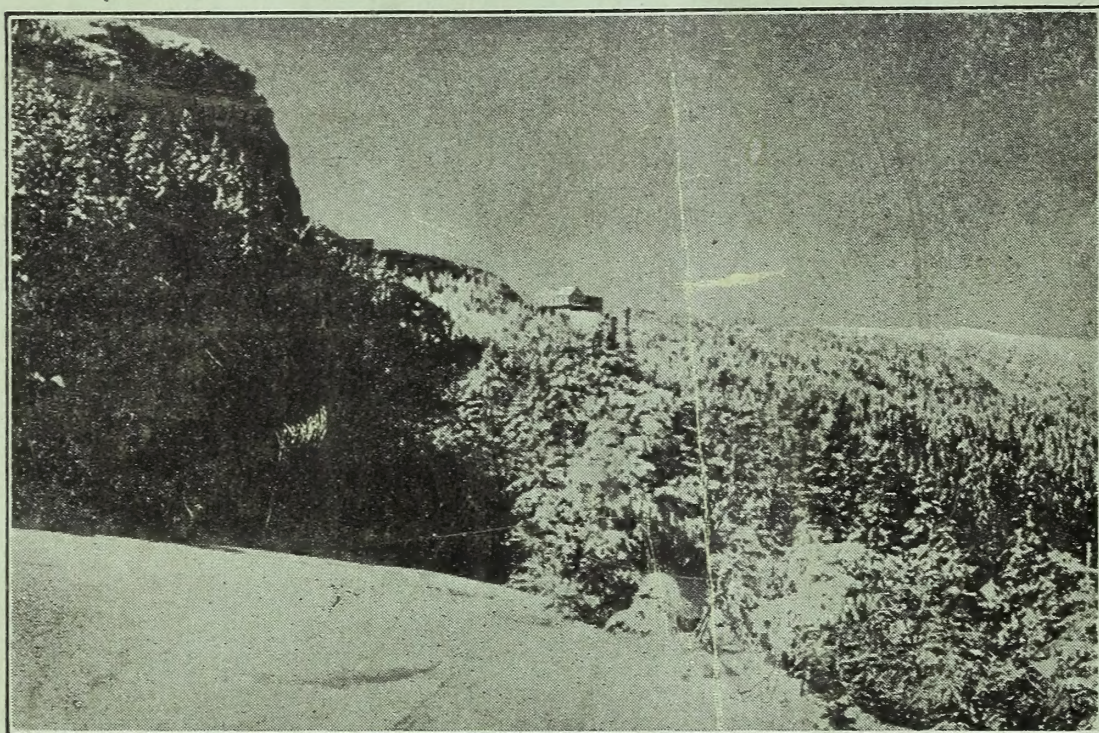
We guarantee all plants to be true to name. No further warranty of any kind can be given.

No order will be accepted that totals less than \$2.00.

Make all checks payable to MITCHELL NURSERIES.

*The Nursery is not connected in any way with the
George Mitchell Gardens of Williamstown, Vermont.*





Memorial Day on top of Mt. Mansfield, Vt.



HOW TO GET TO MITCHELL NURSERIES

Arriving in Barre City, inquire for either Merchant Street or Maple Avenue. Take either one, as they come together just outside of the city, and go straight one mile until you come to where a new school is situated on the left. Here the road forks; take the right hand road and go straight for a mile from the schoolhouse and you will see the smoke stack of the nursery greenhouses on the hill to the left. Go straight ahead and take the first left hand turn and in a moment you are at New England's Coldest Nursery.

We are always glad to welcome visitors at our Nursery, which is situated 3 miles from Barre, Vermont, near the Barre Country Club.

You can here select your plants and take them home with you or have them sent by express or mail.

We have many varieties, in small quantities, not listed in this catalog; we have nearly as many varieties of Rock Plants, not listed, as we have in our catalog list.



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